



Geology modified from Plume and Carlton (1988)

Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data, 1:100,000, 1978-88, and 1:250,000, 1987  
Albers Equal-Area Conic projection  
Standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30', central meridian - 114°00'

#### EXPLANATION

- Basin fill**— Mixed alluvial, colluvial, and lacustrine basin-fill deposits; some interbedded volcanic deposits. Most water pumped by wells is derived from deposits of gravel or sand or both. Forms basin-fill aquifers
- Noncarbonate consolidated rocks**— Fine-grained clastic rocks, metamorphic rocks, intrusive rocks, and most volcanic rocks. Generally function as relative barrier to ground-water flow. Stipple indicates very fractured volcanic rocks (some basalts and other flow rocks and some welded tuffs) that form highly permeable aquifers

- Carbonate rocks**— Sequences of permeable carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks. Highest yielding aquifers are in areas of fractured carbonate rocks, where some fractures may have been enlarged by dissolution. Form carbonate-rock aquifers

- Boundary of Great Basin Regional Aquifer System**
- Strike-Slip fault**— Arrows indicate relative movement
- Thrust fault**—Teeth on upper plate

Figure 3.—Generalized hydrogeologic units and selected geologic features of the Great Basin Regional Aquifer System. Modified from Harrill and Prudic (1998).